

The Times-Dispatch.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT
THE
TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL.	One	Six	Three	One
	Year.	Mo.	Mo.	Mo.
Daily, with Sun.	\$5.00	\$2.50	\$1.25	50c
Daily without Sun.	3.00	1.50	.75	35c
Sun. edition only.	2.00	1.00	.50	25c
Weekly (Wed.)	1.00	.50	.25	—

All Unassigned Communications will be
discarded.

Rejected Communications will not be
returned unless accompanied by stamps.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1905.

Price of the Times-Dispatch.

The Times-Dispatch has recently re-
ceived a number of complaints from its
readers and patrons that certain news
agents on the railroads and in some of
the towns and cities of the State were
charging more than the advertised price
for copies of the paper. This increase in
price is without the authority and against
the wishes of The Times-Dispatch. The
price of the Daily Times-Dispatch to the
public is 2c. per copy, and the price of
the Sunday paper is 5c. No agent or
dealer is authorized to charge a higher
price, and The Times-Dispatch will thank
its readers to report any effort to force
the public to pay more.

In view of the heavy expense incurred
in selling papers on the trains the Union
News Company have by long usage es-
tablished their right to fix a price of 5c.
for the Daily and Sunday, but never more
than 5c.

Vindication of the Court System.

The confession of J. Samuel McCue,
who on yesterday was hanged at Char-
lottesville for wife-murder, is a splendid
vindication of the Virginia court system
and Virginia justice.

McCue went to trial earnestly asserting
his innocence. He had the benefit of
the best legal counsel. He had the bene-
fit of every protection and technicality of
the law. His lawyers made a pathetic
plea in behalf of the prisoner, and his
beautiful child, who sat in his lap, while
the lawyers were speaking, bestowed her
affectionate caresses upon him. All pos-
sible pressure was brought to bear to
save this man. The evidence was purely
circumstantial, the only living witness
to the crime being the prisoner at the
bar, and he calling upon God to witness
that he had not stained his hands with
the blood of his wife. But the members
of the jury were sworn to do their duty;
they heard the evidence; they heard the
pleading; they witnessed the pathetic
scene between father and children; but
to their mind the evidence was conclu-
sive and without a dissenting voice they
promptly brought in a verdict of guilty.

The case was appealed to the Supreme
Court of the State, and McCue's emi-
nent lawyers taxed their ingenuity to up-
set the verdict and get a new trial. All
sorts of technical objections were raised
and it must be confessed that the law-
yers made a strong plea. But the court
decided that there was no irregularity
which in any way prejudiced the pris-
oner's case or affected the essentials and
declared that the verdict must stand.

An appeal was then made to the Gov-
ernor for commutation of sentence, the
little daughter of the condemned man
finally coming into his presence and
through her tears begging that he spare
the life of her father. But the Gov-
ernor could find no warrant of law and
no reasonable plea for overlooking the
action of the courts and he declined to in-
terfere.

And still McCue protested and still with
Bible in hand, he declared that an in-
nocent man would be hanged if he was
not saved from the gallows, and there
were many persons in Virginia who be-
lieved, or at least feared, that in his
execution there would be a terrible mis-
carriage of justice.

But at the last, when all hope was
gone, when McCue saw that his doom
was sealed, he stated in the presence
of three ministers of the Gospel and re-
quested them to make public that he
did not wish to leave this world with sus-
picion resting upon any human being
other than himself, that he alone was
responsible for the deed, impelled to it
by an evil power beyond his control, and
that he recognized his sentence as just.

McCue is dead and gone. He has paid
the extreme penalty of the law and his
spirit has gone to the high court of last
resort to be judged by the Ruler of the
Universe. We pass over the enormity of
his crime, the sin which led up to it,
to it, of the double life that he led. But
it is at least to his credit that he left
behind him this confession, which clears
up all doubt, which relieves the minds of
the jurors, the court officials, the prose-
cuting attorneys and all connected with
this case and establishes the justice and
righteousness of the verdict. The trial,
conviction and execution of this self-con-
fessed criminal will have a wholesome
and widespread influence. It will
strengthen the court system; it will
strengthen public confidence in the courts;
it will tend to prevent lynch law; it will
be a solemn warning to all men that one
crime leads to another, and that the
wages of sin is death.

The Pardoning Power.

The pressure brought to bear on Gov-
ernor Montague to pardon or respite Mc-
Cue brings into very clear relief not
only the popular misapprehension, but
the possible abuse of the powers of the
Executive in such cases. The Governor
well said to some of the petitioners that
"the Executive is not a judicial officer,
and for him to declare that this man was
not proven guilty, in the face of the
sentence and judgment of the court of
the Commonwealth, would be a plain
usurpation of authority."

It is not his prerogative or his duty
to pass on the findings of the courts or
to stay the hand of the law except to
prevent an obvious miscarriage of jus-
tice, and in all such cases the Governor
should, and doubtless will, be guided by
the opinions of those who have adminis-
tered the law in the particular case,
brought to his attention. It may seem
cruel for the Governor to deny to a con-
demned man a few weeks of life, but un-
less there is sufficient reason for it, such
a respite would in truth be a breach of
official oath and the subversion of public
duty.

In many States a board of pardon has
been created to relieve the Executive of
the onus and strain of such a task.
Whether or not such a board be created
in Virginia we would do well to remem-
ber that in such cases as that which is
now occupying the public thought, the
Governor has exceedingly narrow limits
within which he can exercise his powers
for respite, and is under the solemn
duty not to interfere with the course of
the law when it has been fairly and prop-
erly administered.

Abolish Local Hangings.

Charlottesville has been through a terri-
ble ordeal, and there is no reason why
that or any other community should be
compelled to endure for weeks or months
such a strain as that which inevitably
attends the execution of a prominent, re-
spected and widely known citizen.

It is not necessary to recall the har-
rowing details of this tragedy in order
to show what the effect must have been
on the whole community, and especially
in the impressionable, and young, who
were compelled, by the fearful fascina-
tion of this case, to watch the days of
the doomed prisoner slip by. The inter-
est of the whole State is enough to show
how absorbing it must have been in Char-
lottesville, and there is no doubt but
that the entire city felt the shock of Mc-
Cue's execution in a personal way. This
ought not to be. There is no reason in
justice, expediency or good morals, why
executions should take place in the coun-
ty or town jail, and there are powerful
reasons why they should not. It is an
unnecessary and avoidable expense, Char-
lottesville, for example, paid five dollars
a day for extra guards alone. It awakens
a morbid and unhealthy interest in such
matters, and does not correspondingly
add to the dignity of the law or the im-
pressiveness of the sentence. It exposes
the judge and the sheriff to numerous
and harassing requests for interviews
with the prisoner, and enormously in-
creases the opportunity for escape or sub-
sidence.

It tends in many cases to make an al-
most public spectacle of the most tragic
and solemn event possible.

Cases might be greatly multiplied, with-
out strengthening the example of Char-
lottesville. The proper and sensible
course is to have all condemned pris-
oners sent at once to the State peniten-
tiary for safe keeping and execution, and
Virginia should adopt that practice as
soon as possible.

Nothing could be more impressive in a
community than for a condemned citi-
zen to be taken away by State officials
and mysteriously lost in the death cham-
ber of the penitentiary.

The Concordat.

After a stormy existence of one hun-
dred and four years, the concordat be-
tween France and the Pope has been
abolished almost exactly on the same
day of February on which it was origi-
nally entered into.

In 1801 Napoleon, seeking the loosening
of all social, moral ties as a result of the
expulsion of all religious teaching by the
French Revolution, opened negotiations
with Pope Pius VII., and finally, in Feb-
ruary, 1801, executed the concordat which
has just been abolished by Premier Rou-
vier. The first article of the concordat
recognizes that the great majority of his
citizens are of Roman Catholic faith,
and that statement is certainly true to-
day. The intervening century, however,
has wrought a great change in the atti-
tude of the Church and State towards
each other.

At the time of making the concordat
with Pope Pius VII. the French govern-
ment had confiscated all the church prop-
erty and had done away with one hun-
dred and thirty-five historic bishoprics.
In meeting this situation, therefore, it
was necessary to supply funds for the
maintenance of the bishops and clergy.
This was done by the government agree-
ing to appropriate annually a sum, which
now amounts to forty million of francs,
in lieu of the confiscated church prop-
erty, and by the Pope creating sixty-five
new bishoprics. The new bishops, how-
ever, could not be appointed without
reference to the government, as it was
specifically agreed that the Emperor, or
his successor should nominate and the
Pope should institute the bishops and
their successors. It seems clear that
Napoleon, whether he represented the
spirit of the French people or not, in-
tended definitely to make the church a
branch of the civil government. Equally
clear has been the attitude of the church
in holding itself subject to other than
temporal authority. The result of this
different point of view has been an ever
widening breach between church and
state, which has gone through many and
various stages of mutual distrust, mis-
understanding and even warfare, only to
arrive at last at an open rupture of all
former relations.

Diplomatically France is at war with
the Roman Catholic Church, and prac-
tically the French government has a very
difficult problem to solve in primary edu-

cation, the greater part of which has
heretofore been done by members of re-
ligious bodies which have now been ex-
pelled, but there seems no reason to be-
lieve that the French people, peering
through their representatives, desire to
express, or even feel, any real hostility
to the Christian religion in general, or
that phase of it which is taught by the
Roman Catholic Church.

The effect of this action on the prac-
tice of religion will be noted with keen
interest, and will furnish much of sug-
gestion and proof, both to those who do
and those who do not believe in any union
between church and state.

The Norfolk Ledger.

The Norfolk Public Ledger announces
that Messrs. J. V. Finlay and Walter A.
Edwards have sold their two-thirds in-
terest in the paper to Messrs. S. L. Slover
and Harvey L. Wilson, and that the paper
hereafter will be conducted under the
management of the latter named gentle-
men. Messrs. Finlay and Edwards have
published the Public Ledger for twenty-
nine years, and have made an enviable
record for honesty and morality and
public spirit in journalism. It is with
great regret that their brethren of the
press note their retirement, and we give
them assurance of the high esteem and
the hearty good will in which they are
held by the craft.

Messrs. Slover and Wilson announce
that they will double the reportorial and
mechanical force of the establishment,
print the full afternoon report of the
Associated Press, and give to Norfolk a
model afternoon newspaper. They are
both intelligent and progressive news-
paper men, and are quite capable of ful-
filling this promise.

Good for Jamestown.

The Jamestown Exposition is now prac-
tically assured, the House Committee on
Industrial Arts and Expositions having
agreed on the various appropriations to
be recommended for government partici-
pation in the celebration. The total
recommendation is \$2,550,000. A
majority of the committee, however, re-
commends the erection of naval barracks
and the necessary piers, a government
building, a naval display and the enter-
tainment of foreign naval and military
officers who will be in attendance. It is
true that the recommendation carries
with it the provision that the sum of
\$2,000,000 must be raised by the company
itself; but with \$1,500,000 of that sum al-
ready subscribed and with a liberal gov-
ernment appropriation back of it, there is
no doubt that the company will meet
the government's demand.

We congratulate the officers of the
Jamestown Exposition Company and our
friends in the Tidewater on their bright
prospects. Indeed, it is not too much to
congratulate all Virginia, for we know
that this exposition will promote the
interests of all sections and the State
at large.

Southern Farm Labor.

It is gratifying to know that the North
German Lloyd Steamship Company an-
nounces a plan of opening an emigrant
transportation line between Bremen and
Galveston, reducing the price from \$12.50
to \$7.50. This action is taken, we are told,
in accordance with Immigration Com-
missioner Sargent's recent speech, in the
course of which he said that he meant
to do everything possible to prevent
immigrants from settling in New York
and Chicago, as he wanted to see the
stream of immigration partly diverted to
Southern ports.

The South is in need of laborers for the
farms. Negro labor is no longer in ample
supply; no longer reliable. The South
does not want undesirable citizens from
any part of the world, but it needs good,
honest men and women, who will come
and settle on the farms and give an
honest service. It is a need that must
be supplied or the agricultural interests
of the South will suffer greatly. The
next thing to be done is for each South-
ern State to have an immigration agent
abroad, who will point out the advan-
tages offered in this section and induce
the foreigners to sail direct to Southern
ports.

All the members of the Legislature of
Illinois are shocked over the discovery
of great corruption in that body, some
being shocked over the corruption itself
and a goodly number over the fact that
they have been caught.

Up to the hour of going to press it
has not been reported that the Hon.
Thomas C. Platt, of New York, has lost
any sleep or missed a meal on account
of the effort of the Hon. C. W. Post
to have the said Platt expelled from the
United States Senate.

Mrs. Alta Dunham, a New York helress,
has been sent to an asylum for saying
that she was an official representative
of President Roosevelt. Mr. But Master-
son says there is nothing so foolish about
this that he can see.

The news that the Emperor and Em-
press of Japan have taken to writing
poetry ought to have been suppressed by
the official censor. It is feared that it
may cause a revolution of popular feeling
in favor of Russia.

A Pittsburg judge has just decided that
kissing is not a crime. This decision
stamps Pittsburg as hopelessly behind the
times, and it is not thought that it will
have any effect on the prevalence of
osculation.

A young man of Cross River, N. Y.,
took it into his head one morning to be-
come a benedict, and by night had found
a wife and married her. Hoch will be
jealous when he hears this.

A banker has been unearthed out in Col-
umbus, O., who says that he got good
security on money which he loaned to
the celebrated Cassie. The dime museum
people are said to be after him.

Poles are fleeing from Sosnovice to
Kattowitz. If there's anything at all in
a name, this appears to be a plain case of
out of the frying-pan into the fire.

It looks now as if Uncle Sam might
shortly expect a call from those well
known globe-trotters, Messrs. Gaynor and
Greene, of Savannah, Ga., Montreal and
London, Eng.

THE LATEST BOOKS UNDER BRIEF REVIEW

Intermediate stages of acquaintance be-
tween formality and intimacy. Also, the
Southern air is recognized by a single
look at the servants are Africans of the old
plantation type.

"The House of Hawley" falls into that
class of novel which is less a story of
plot than a transcript of a segment of
life. Thus, while there is, in a sense,
a story and a hero, it might be said
roughly that the fortunes of no particu-
lar person or persons are followed to
the exclusion of the others. Things hap-
pen in this book, as they are apt to do
in actual life, to the many rather
than to the few, and with a breadth
and a depth very conspicuously into
the foreground. The book is, therefore,
more or less of the sort called realistic,
though it is far less dull reading than
the apostles of realism are apt to give
us. Mr. Burke writes cleverly and well,
and while providing to great central in-
cidents, has succeeded in sustain-
ing the reader's interest unflinchingly
throughout.

Norman Culfax loves Christine Haw-
ley, and he marries her, despite the known
opposition of her father, Major Hawley,
a manufacturer. His reconciliation does not
take place until Christine is brought al-
most to death's door at the time of the
arrival of the major's little grand-daughter.
There is a lead mine, which promised
well, but ended in disappointment
to everybody, and which was the cause
of a charming young man of the name of
Pinkney Singleton, who made promises
only to break them, and whose I. O. U.'s
multiplied just as fast as his friends
would let them. There is a sweet young
wife by the name of Diana Singleton, who
is the daughter of the major, and there are
other characters and other things which our
space forbids us to mention. "The House
of Hawley" is interesting, yet normal,
affords interest without melodrama, and
is, in short, a good story.

THE TWO CAPTAINS. By Cyrus Town-
send Brady. Edited by the Mac-
millan Company of New York.
Those who read that charming book of
Cyrus Townsend Brady's, "For the En-
sign," will find in this volume a new
work, in which Bonaparte and Nelson
are principal characters.

The book is written with all the vivid
power and color and imagination which
characterized the work of Brady's past
master. Intensely interesting scenes in
the life of the two great naval commanders
are told with the power and grip
which hold fast the attention and grip
the imagination of the reader.

The "ruined tower of the Chateau de
Brady" is a most curious and interesting
story, and the author's style is of the
highest quality. The book is a most in-
teresting and valuable addition to the
library of the reader.

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February 11th in World's History

841. Jeremiah, Emperor of the East, died. He was a son of a governor of Africa, and was killed by a lion.
1228. Henry III, bishop of the great church of English liberties, which was witnessed by thirteen bishops, twenty abbots and thirty-two earls and barons.
1461. Amurath II, Emperor of the Ottomans, died. He was the first Turk who used cannon in battle.
1802. Elizabeth of York, Queen of Henry VII, died in childbirth, in the tower of London, on her birthday, aged thirty-six. She was married to Henry in 1486, by which the antagonist houses of York and Lancaster were united.
1843. An alliance was formed between Henry VIII of England, and the Emperor, Charles V.
1873. Drake, the navigator, was conducted by the Symmons to a tree, noticed with steps, which served them for a watch tower, and from the summit of which he had a view of the two oceans, one of which no English vessel had ever yet navigated.
1889. William and Mary crowned.
1780. The British under Sir Henry Clinton landed in St. John's Island, about thirty miles from Charleston, S. C.
1793. Great Britain issued letters of marque and reprisal against France.
1797. Francis Lightfoot Lee, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and an officer in the revolution, died at Richmond, Va., aged sixty-three.
1807. Revolution in St. Domingo, in which a profusion of blood was shed.
1816. Fort Boyer, Mobile, with a garrison of 375, surrendered to 5,000 British under Lambert, with a fleet of thirteen ships of the line and twenty-five smaller vessels. Colonel Lawrence received a wound, and so severely that it was useless to contend against such odds, struck his flag. British lost 31, American 10.
1828. Dewitt Clinton died at Albany, N. Y., aged fifty-nine. At the time of his death he was Governor of the State of New York.
1898. Ferdinand Fabre died.

live, accurate, full and interesting. Its
easy readability, too, gives it a certain
place. The story begins with a certain
extent of story, which is not a matter
of the intervention of the powers in China
in 1900. The two volumes are plentifully
supplied with maps and illustrations, and
the latter being chiefly reproductions from
contemporary prints and cartoons.

THE BUSY LIFE OF THE CONQUEST
OF THE WORLD. By Charles Wagner.
128 pages. 50 cents. J. S. Ogilvie Pub-
lishing Company, New York.

This book, by the author of "The Sim-
ple Life," is addressed particularly to
young people, in the hope of inspiring
them with faith, confidence and courage
in the performance of their duty as citi-
zens. It is a book of the future, and of
the present, and is obviously the fruit of
deep and wise meditation. The author
presents a new and original view of the
course of the world, and of the future of
the human race, and the result is a book
of interest and value.

The Deineator for March.
Containing the first authentic reports of the
war in the East, and the latest news of
the progress of the war, and the latest
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